

A SYSTEM FOR PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN WITH METAL HYDRIDE AND A METHOD

Field of invention

The present invention relates to a system to produce, store and dispense
5 hydrogen gas by metal hydride encapsulation. The present invention further relates to a
method for the storage and dispensation of Hydrogen gas by using said system.

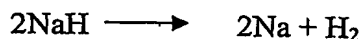
Background and prior art

Hydrogen is stored conventionally as a gas or liquid. Hydrogen, due to its very
low density, it is stored at very high pressures (more than 3000 psi) or as liquid
10 hydrogen at a very low temperature of -253°C. To increase the storage density of
hydrogen the application of metal hydride is adopted as an alternative method. The
alkali metals and alkaline earth metals and also some of their hydrides and mixed metal
hydrides are also used to generate Hydrogen on reaction with water. Sodium Hydride is
an inexpensive metal hydride that is produced in bulk and hence generally preferred for
15 the storage of hydrogen.

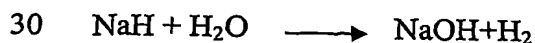
The following are the some of the advantages of storing hydrogen in metal
hydrides: eliminates high pressure and cryogenic temperature storage, eliminates
carbon emission observed in reforming of Methane and Methanol, production of the
desired quantity of hydrogen only when required, and recycling of metal hydroxide to
20 produce metal hydride.

The hydrogen from metal hydride is produced either by heating metal hydride to
above 400°C or by reacting the metal hydride with water.

In heating process, the metal hydrides are extruded as rods, and are decomposed
by heating them by means of electrical heaters or flue gas. The temperature for the
25 decomposition is usually at about 400°C. The hydrogen is absorbed over the alkaline
metal at high pressure and temperature.



The other alternate method of producing hydrogen is by reacting the metal
hydride with water.

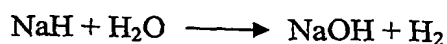


In the case of reaction by decomposition the amount of hydrogen produced is
about 50% less when compared with the reaction of metal hydride with water.

Metal hydride decomposition system in automobiles

The requirement of pure hydrogen being a fundamental requirement in fuel cells or IC engines, the metal hydride rods have to be indirectly heated either by an electrical heater or by a flue gas. A separate energy source has to be provided for heating the metal hydrides, resulting in the occupation of more space in the automobile. Another limitation in the process is that factors pertaining to the production and absorption of Hydrogen vary during each recycling, since the metal hydride lattice starts cracking.

In a conventional hydrogen production system as depicted in Fig 1 of the accompanied diagrams, wherein the reactor adopts the following reaction in a reactor:



In this process, wherein the sodium hydride in the form of a ball having lesser density than water floats up and the unbroken plastic balls (1.3) are cut into two pieces at the topside of the reactor (1.6) by means of ramming devices (1.5) to enable the sodium hydride to react with water to produce hydrogen. The broken (1.2) pieces float in the upper region of the reaction chamber (1.6). However, the limitation of this process is that if the metal hydride thus used is heavier than water, in such an event a separate reactor is required for high density metal hydrides. An alkali storage device (1.4) is disposed to collect alkali as a byproduct. In the above-stated process, the metal hydrides are first formed into a spherical ball of about ping pong ball size and coated with flexible polyethylene jacket made of the following polymeric materials, polyethylene, polypropylene, Kraton, SBR, Noryl, Peek etc. In the above-stated conventional process hydrogen storage device (1.1) is different from the reaction chamber (1.6).

Limitations encountered in the conventional water treatment processes include in an upside down reactor system, dispensing of the metal hydride ball cannot be adopted, if the metal hydride balls are heavier than water, mixed metal hydrides like NaAlH that are adopted in the conventional processes are not readily available. It is also expensive to manufacture NaAlH exclusively for metal hydride project to generate Hydrogen. Flexible polyethylene balls that are used to store metal hydrides, conventionally, do not open out but only get crushed, which may result in the malfunctioning of the dispensing system. Further, a separate hydrogen storage tank, that is adopted in reactor system, along with dispensing unit, results in duplication of safety and control systems in addition to the addition of other components.

Accordingly, in view of the above limitations, in the present invention, spherical ball flow dynamics and disintegration of low density materials have been studied. During the studies, it was observed that the conventional flexible plastic balls can be opened only when they are sliced into two pieces with sharp chisel like object. It is also
5 further observed that when the brittle plastic balls are used for storing the metal hydrides, they disintegrate into small and tiny pieces, on impact with objects having blunt surfaces.

Objects of the present invention

Therefore, the primary object of the present invention is to provide a system that
10 is unified and modular for the production, storage and dispensation of hydrogen gas.

An object of the present invention is also to provide a system that can handle metal hydrides lighter and heavier than water for the production of hydrogen.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a system that can serve both as a hydrogen dispenser and a storage unit in the form of a single system.

15 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a system with metal hydride storage the capacity of which can be easily increased by attaching additional storage modules to enable automatic and continuous supply of hydrogen at a required pressure and flow rate.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide an encapsulated metal
20 hydride with a flexible and brittle polymeric shell for hydrogen production.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a hydrogen gas which is about 99.9 % purity.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method for production, storage and dispensation of hydrogen by using said system.

Summary of the invention

The present invention provides a system for production, storage and dispensation of Hydrogen gas by metal hydride encapsulation. The present invention further provides a method for the production, storage and dispensation of Hydrogen gas
30 by said system.

Brief description of the diagrams

Fig 1 depicts a conventional hydrogen production system.

Fig 2 is hydrogen production, storage and dispensation system of the present invention.

Fig 3 is a hydrogen regulator interface of the system of the present invention.

Fig 4 is cross section view of the manifold connectivity of cylinders for an enhanced hydrogen supply

Fig 5 a view of the container with baffles for regulating the encapsulated metal hydrides.

Detailed description of the present invention

The preferred embodiments of the present invention are explained now with reference to the accompanied diagrams. Initially, referring to Fig 2, wherein a system of the present invention for the production, storage and dispensation of hydrogen gas is disclosed. A plurality of sealed and replaceable metallic cylinders (7a) mounted vertically on a platform by means of bolts. A hollow and dome shaped lid (7b) is fixed on each of the cylinders (7a). A plurality of valves including pressure relief (13) to control the pressure levels inside the cylinder during operation. The description of the components of cylinder as provided herein below would equally apply to all the cylinders of the system. A flush and fill valve (12) disposed on the lid (7b) of each of the cylinders, as means for flushing the cylinder with water during cleaning and to fill the cylinder with water (6) before the sealing of the cylinder (7a). A pressure control switch (9) to control the internal pressure levels of the cylinder (7a). A rupture diaphragm (10) is fixed on the lid of the cylinder to release excess pressure and temperature levels. An outlet (1) disposed on the lid (7b) to provide an exit conduit for hydrogen gas produced in the process. Sealing means in the form of O-rings (14) are disposed between the top edge of the cylinder (7a) and bottom edge of the lid (7b). A pair of bolts (29) is used to seal the lid to the cylinder. A perforated mesh is mounted in the meeting area of lid (7b) and the cylinder (7a) to provide a peripheral casing.

A rotatable and replaceable container (7) with funnel like inlet to store encapsulated metal hydride shells (2), said container (7) is fixed to the inner surface of the cylinder (7a), on both the sides, by supporting rings (16) with rollers (18) to provide a rotatable support to the container (7). Plurality of encapsulated metal hydride balls (2) disposed in said container (7). Said balls (2) are fed into the container (7) through the funnel like inlet before it is sealed and mounted on the platform.

A slider base member (22) disposed at the bottom end of the cylinder (7) said slider (20) is fixed to the inner surface of the cylinder, on both the sides, by supporting

rings (23), said slider base member (22) acts as a bottom to the container (7), said slider base (22) having a passage (21), said passage in flow communication with a slider path (20) to transmit the encapsulated metal hydride (2) shells from the container (7) into the cylinder (7a).

5 A plurality of baffles (17 & 19) disposed both inside and outside periphery of said rotatable container (7a), said inner baffles (17) adapted to regulate and direct the flow of the encapsulated metal hydride shells (2) of the container (7) on to the slider path through said passage (21) of the slider base (20) and said outer baffles (19) adapted to rotate the container (7).

10 A pair of movable ramming means (11a) with a movable piston (11) and a hollow end (3) in flow communication with the cylinders (7a) extending plane perpendicular to the pair of cylinders (7a), where cylinders (7a) are symmetrically positioned. Ramming devices (11a) are used to connect a plurality of cylinders (7a) that are connected in series. Ramming means (11a) disposed at the bottom end of the slider path, including a disintegrating site (25) and a hollow cavity (24) to receive the
15 encapsulated metal hydride (2) from the slider and a movable piston (11) with blunt end for the disintegration and dispersion of broken shells and metal hydride into the cylinder (7a). A motion transmitting element (22a) mounted on the ramming means (11a) connected to outer baffles (19) to provide a corresponding rotatable action to the
20 container (7);

An outlet (27) at the bottom of the cylinder (7a) to release by products like NaOH, broken pieces of metal hydride, water. The control of the outlet (27) is done by means of a valve (28).

25 Now by referring to Fig 3, which depicts a top view of the system, involving a series of cylinders (7a) by means of a ramming means (11a).

Fig 4 discloses a control panel (29) with time and change over switch (30 & 31) to control the selection of cylinder as desired. A hydrogen gas inlet (31) with "T" connection (36a, 36b, 36c) originating from various outlets (1) of the cylinders of the system as shown in Fig 1. The hydrogen flow rate is controlled by hydrogen pressure
30 regulator (33). The regulated hydrogen gas is sent out by means of valve (32) for further use.

Now by referring to Fig 5, which is a cross section of the container (7) showing internal and external baffles (17 & 19) along with spherical balls (2). A passage (21)

which is connected to slider path (not shown) to permit the passage of balls into the container.

A motor (4) mounted on the platform provides power to ramming means (11a) and for the rotation of the container (7a).

5 The preferred embodiments of the present invention are further explained as follows:

An embodiment of the present invention, wherein the said system can handle multiple containers to meet the demand of hydrogen productivity.

Another embodiment of the present invention, wherein said container is made of material selected from mild steel and stainless steel.

10 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the inner surface of the container is optionally coated with protective coating material selected from polyethylene, epoxy and polyester.

Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the conical container used for feeding and storing the encapsulated metal hydrides is disposed at an angle in the range of 30-80° to get an uninterrupted and selected flow of encapsulated metal
15 hydride materials to the disintegration site.

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein said system handles both low and high density encapsulated metal hydride shells.

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the ramming means
20 having a preferable hollow head on the sides to facilitate the holding of metal hydride shells during crushing.

Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the ramming means crushes the metal hydride shells into small and tiny debris that are collected at the bottom of the container for easy disposal and recycling.

25 Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the accumulation of disintegrated pieces of encapsulated metal shells facilitates in creating a space in the container itself for storing and dispensing of hydrogen.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydride shells having shapes selected from spherical, cylindrical, rectangular and square, spherical.
30

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the intervening gaps among the encapsulated metal hydride shells are utilized as an additional storage means for the hydrogen gas.

Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulation of metal hydrides is done using the polymeric material selected from polystyrene, poly methyl methacrylate (PMMA), PVC with less plasticizer, HDPE, brittle poly olefins, preferably polystyrene and PMMA.

5 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydride shells are sealed initially with solvents selected from chloroform, acetone, carbon tetra chloride and alcohol.

Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydrides are further sealed with instant sealants.

10 Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the hydraulic power means having a hydraulic seal is placed at the bottom of the system not only to prevent the leakage from the system but also to have a multi -container dispensing system.

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein said system is adapted for manifold containers and the encapsulated metal hydride shells can be disintegrated
15 simultaneously depending on the demand for hydrogen gas.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein said system is designed to enable the swapping of empty containers with filled containers with ease preventing the exposure to the chemicals.

20 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the hydrogen outlets are provided with non-return valves, pressure control valves and flow control valves.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the present invention also provides a method for the production, storage and dispensation of hydrogen by using the system of the present invention, said method comprising the steps of;

- 25 (a) mounting the sealed cylinders on the platform filled with a proportionate quantity of water and a container with encapsulated metal hydrides,
- (b) directing the encapsulated metal hydride into the ramming means by means of baffles disposed in the container and crushing the desired quantities of encapsulated metal hydride shells to disintegrate into small pieces;
- 30 (c) dispersing the metal hydride into the water;
- (d) reacting the metal hydride with water to produce hydrogen;
- (e) releasing the hydrogen through outlet means provided at the top of the cone and container; and

- (f) collecting the disintegrated pieces and the byproducts at the bottom of the container.

An embodiment of the method wherein, the metal content for metal hydride is selected from Sodium, Boron, Lithium, Potassium and magnesium with an addition
5 aluminum powder, or any metal hydride capable of releasing hydrogen, preferably sodium hydride.

Another embodiment of the method wherein the plurality of cylinders disposed for simultaneous disintegration of enhanced number of encapsulated metal hydrides for the production of hydrogen gas.

10 Yet another embodiment of the method wherein the aluminum that is used is powder form is in the range of 5-50% to increase the density of the metal hydride and also to produce more hydrogen per unit volume by reacting with an alkali, preferably sodium.

Still another embodiment of the method wherein the byproducts consisting of
15 NaOH and alumina.

Further embodiment of the method wherein the exothermic reaction condition of the process provides the desired temperature range for the formation alumina.

Yet another embodiment of the method wherein wherein the reaction of metal hydride takes place under controller pressure and temperature.

20 Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein both low and high density encapsulated metal hydride shells can be used for production, storage and dispensation of hydrogen gas.

Further embodiment of the present invention, the exothermic reaction condition of the process provides the desired temperature range for the formation alumina.

25 Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the byproducts thus produced include NaOH and alumina.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the purity of the hydrogen thus produced is 99.99% purity, which can be fed directly for usage in fuel cell or in IC engines.

30 Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the reaction of metal hydride takes place at room temperature and pressure.

The present invention also provides an encapsulated metal hydride shells, said encapsulated metal hydrides comprising;

- (a) a metal hydride core;
- (b) an encapsulated brittle and impermeable polymeric material; and
- (c) sealed encapsulated metal hydride;

An embodiment of the present invention, wherein the metal content for metal
5 hydride is selected from the alkali metals selected include Sodium, Boron, Lithium, Potassium and magnesium.

Another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the alkaline earth metal is Calcium.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the alkali hydrides
10 are selected from Sodium Hydride, Boron Hydride and Lithium Hydride, and preferably Sodium Hydride.

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the mixed metal hydrides are selected from Lithium Aluminum Hydride and Sodium Aluminum Hydride and Sodium Boron Hydride.

15 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the other Hydrides are selected from Titanium Iron Hydride (TiFeH), Misssmetal Hydride (MhH), Magnesium Hydride (MgHz) and Magnesium Nickel Hydride (MgNiHz , MgNiH4).

Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the metal hydride shells having shapes selected from spherical, cylindrical, rectangular and square,
20 preferably spherical.

Further embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulation of metal hydride shells is done using the polymeric material selected from polystyrene, poly methyl methacrylate (PMMA), PVC with less plasticizer, HDPE, brittle poly olefins, preferably polystyrene and PMMA.

25 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydride shells are sealed initially with solvents selected from chloroform, acetone, carbon tetra chloride and alcohol.

Still another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydride shells are further sealed with instant sealants.

30 Yet another embodiment of the present invention, wherein the encapsulated metal hydride shells are made in an inert atmospheric pressure using a dye and then coated with polymeric metals in the desired solvents or with molten brittle polymeric materials.

A process for the manufacture of encapsulated metal hydride shells, said process comprising;

- (a) preparing the metal hydride palettes;
- (b) coating the palettes with revolving spiral device consisting of molten polymer or a polymer dissolved in a solvent;
- (c) curing a coating to form an impermeable plastic shell;

ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

1. The system of the present invention provides for an enhanced storage and dispensation of hydrogen at required temperature and pressure conditions.
2. In the present invention a single metal hydride system is used for both storage and dispensation of Hydrogen.
3. The hydrogen storage is in the form of selected metal hydride in encapsulated and brittle polymeric shells.
4. The metal hydrides of the present invention are also easy to handle.
5. The disintegrated pieces of the encapsulated metal hydride shells reach the bottom portion of the container not only to facilitate an upper free zone of the container for Hydrogen occupation but also for the easy removal of disintegrated pieces from the bottom portion of the container.
6. The hydrogen gas thus produced has applications in Automobile industry, Metrological applications, power systems in isolated locations, where the systems are not connected to the grid, generation of power with negligible noise, hydrogenation of oils and organic reactions wherever the hydrogen is required.
7. Dispensing of hydrogen at desired pressure and flow rate is made feasible.